Abstract

A method for assembling two or more DNA fragments with high efficiency, comprises: a) providing, for each DNA fragment, at least one protruding terminus, or "overhang", capable of hydrogen bonding to a complementary sequence on at least one strand of a second DNA fragment, said overhang having at least 15 bases; and b) mixing two or more said DNA fragments under conditions suitable to promote joining thereof.

343925_1.DOC